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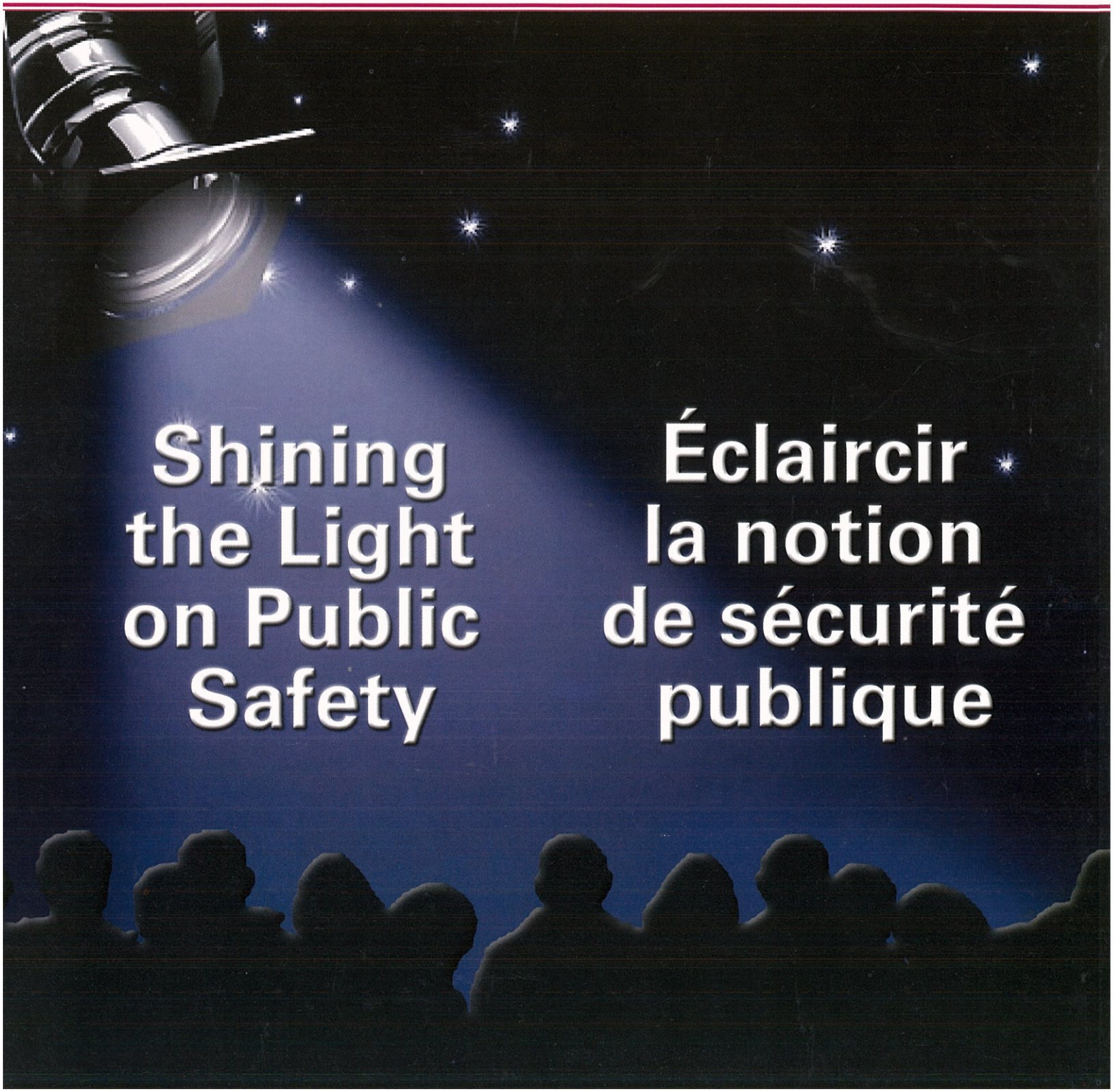

Shining the Light on Public Safety

Éclaircir la notion de sécurité publique

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JUSTICE Report / Actualités

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JUSTICE REPORT carries information of value to Association readers and the public interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the Association's views, but are included to encourage thought and action on the criminal justice system throughout Canada. For more information on the activities of the CCJA, please contact:

ACTUALITÉS-JUSTICE renferme des renseignements utiles aux lecteurs de l'Association et au public qui s'intéressent aux questions relatives à l'administration de la justice au Canada. Les opinions qui sont exprimées ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association, mais y figurent afin d'encourager à réfléchir et à agir sur la justice pénale dans tout le Canada. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les activités de l'Association, veuillez communiquer avec:

Canadian Criminal Justice Association
Association canadienne de justice pénale

101 – 320, av. Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1Y 4X9
Tel./Tél. : (613) 725-3715

Fax/Téléc. : (613) 725-3720 E-mail/Courriel : ccja-acjp@rogers.com Internet: www.ccja-acjp.ca

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Editorial

As time goes on we continue to see an unprecedented number of bills making their way through Parliament reflecting the "tough on crime" agenda of the Government. Public safety is cited as the chief propellor for a reversal of what is seen as nearly forty years of progressive legislation aimed at protecting society, and rehabilitating and reintegrating those in the population who fail to respect the law. Public safety has become a mantra to convince the population that there is much to fear from "criminals" and that the longer we can keep them under lock and key, the better.

The issue of whether public safety is in fact increased by tougher crime legislation is one that is systematically addressed in the briefs prepared by the CCJA's Policy Review Committee. The point is made over and over again that "tough on crime" does not square with public safety. Readers may consult these briefs on our website at www.ccja-acjp.ca.

The CCJA is devoting this issue of the Justice Report to this topic in order to contextualize and analyze the expression "public safety." We asked for contributions from our own members as well as from the Government.

In this special issue, the first article "Unpacking Public Safety" by Craig Jones, traces the roots of the expression back to the French Revolution and shows that many were executed by the Committee for Public Safety headed by Robespierre. Further, drawing on George Orwell, Jones asserts: "To the extent that we fall into the habit of uncritically repeating "prefabricated phrases" — like "public safety" or "tough on crime" — we neutralize our powers of critical reflection."

Following this, the Ministry of Public Safety provided "Supporting the Successful Implementation of the National Crime Prevention Strategy" which is found on their website.

The article entitled "Living off the Avails of Public Safety: Enough!" by Roland LaHaye (Board of Directors), establishes important nuances when discussing public safety. Rather than focus strictly on the harm done by individuals who break the law, LaHaye suggests that public safety is threatened in other spheres of social life, like food regulation, health policy as well as environmental concerns. He argues for a strategy to tackle harms other than crime especially since there is a steady decrease in the rate of crime. Further, he argues that progressive social policy is more likely to improve the safety of all rather than a "tough on criminals" approach.

In "Moratorium Needed on Punishment Legislation", Justin Piché analyzes the recent prison construction movement undertaken by governments at all levels. Explaining where and how additional millions of dollars are slated for prison projects across the country, Piché points out the numerous solid and longstanding arguments that demonstrate the incoherence of more incarceration; that it is illogical given there are fewer crimes committed; and that the burden to the tax payer in a climate of economic fragility is not only too high but other priorities are more important to the benefit of

society. He concludes by saying that: "Prison, at best, is an unimaginative after-the-fact response to crime, and does little to prevent victimization or repair communities. The incarceration of an individual should be seen not as an indicator of a well-functioning 'get tough' policy framework, but rather as a failure to effectively implement more meaningful and inclusive interventions."

The seeming dismissal of evidence-based research by some politicians has compelled the CCJA to take a look at our own positions over a 30 year period, to see whether our research and analyses have differed over time. We have found that we still hold the same views on many issues (e.g. youth justice, conditional sentences, parole) even though over the years, our committees have experienced ongoing membership renewal. It seemed pertinent to gather a number of issues that we have addressed and present our thinking over time in a series of papers that explain the basic arguments for our positions on different subjects. We are pleased to announce that we will be publishing these shortly as CCJA position papers. They will also be made available on our website.

In closing, this is the time when we at the CCJA would like to wish our members a safe and restful holiday. We wish you the best for 2011 and encourage you to get involved in the activities of the CCJA, such as the upcoming election of some of our Board of Directors, not to mention the 33rd CCJA Congress which will be held in collaboration with the Société de criminologie du Québec from October 26 - 29,2011, at the Château Frontenac in Québec City. We hope to see many of you there.

To all a healthy & happy New Year!

Claire Delisle

Senior Executive Assistant

Éditorial

Au fil du temps nous continuons de témoigner d'un nombre sans précédent de projets de loi reflétant l'approche répressive du gouvernement qui continue d'être adopté au Parlement. La sécurité publique est invoquée pour faire marche arrière sur une quarantaine d'années de législation progressiste qui visait à protéger la société et à y réinsérer ceux qui contreviennent aux lois. La sécurité publique est devenue un mantra pour le gouvernement, de pair avec d'autres tactiques destinées à convaincre la population qu'elle a beaucoup à craindre des criminels et qu'elle n'en sera que davantage en sécurité si on les enferme plus longtemps.

La question de savoir si des lois plus répressives contribuent de fait à la sécurité publique en est une qu'abordent systématiquement les mémoires rédigés par le Comité d'examen des politiques de l'ACJP. On y revient sans cesse : répression ne cadre pas avec sécurité publique. Nos lecteurs pourront prendre connaissance de nos mémoires depuis notre site Web à l'adresse www.ccja-acjp.ca.

C'est pourquoi l'ACJP consacre ce numéro d'Actualités-Justice à cette question. Le moment est venu d'analyser la notion de sécurité publique et de la mettre en contexte. Nous avons invité nos membres et des fonctionnaires de l'État à nous soumettre des articles.

Le premier article de ce numéro spécial, *La sécurité publique mise à nu*, de Craig Jones, retrace la genèse de cette expression, dont le sens moderne est apparu lors de la Révolution française, et il démontre qu'un grand nombre de personnes ont été exécutées par le Comité de la sécurité publique, dirigé par Robespierre. S'inspirant de George Orwell, Jones affirme en outre : « Si nous prenons la mauvaise habitude de répéter tout bêtement des formules préconçues, comme *sécurité publique* ou *adopter la ligne dure*, nous neutralisons notre capacité de raisonner de manière critique. »

Le ministère de la Sécurité publique a, pour sa part, opté de braquer les projecteurs sur le site Web du Centre national de prévention du crime sous le titre *Pour appuyer la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime*.

L' article intitulé *Living Off the Avails of Public Safety: Enough!* a été rédigé par Roland LaHaye de notre conseil d'administration et fait état de nuances importantes dont il faudrait tenir compte en parlant de sécurité publique. L'auteur suggère qu'il ne suffit pas de centrer l'attention uniquement sur les personnes qui transgressent les lois, car la sécurité du public est menacée dans d'autres sphères de la vie en société, telles la réglementation des aliments, les politiques en matière de santé et les préoccupations environnementales. Il prône l'adoption d'une stratégie qui s'attaque à des torts autres que la criminalité, surtout que les taux de criminalité continuent de baisser constamment. Il soutient en outre que des politiques sociales progressistes seraient plus susceptibles de contribuer à la sécurité de tous que des approches répressives.

Dans *Moratorium Needed on Punishment Legislation,* Justin Piché se penche sur la récente vague de construction de prisons engendrée par les divers ordres de gouvernement. Piché explique où et comment on prévoit dépenser des millions supplémentaires pour ériger des prisons au pays, puis il fait valoir nombre d'arguments valables et établis qui démontrent l'incohérence d'incarcérer davantage : il est illogique de s'engager sur cette voie étant donné que la criminalité est en baisse; aussi, non seulement le fardeau des contribuables est-il trop lourd à porter dans un contexte de précarité économique, mais d'autres priorités revêtent une plus grande importance pour le bien-être de la société. Il conclut en affirmant que : « [traduction] Les prisons constituent au mieux une réaction peu imaginative et *a posteriori* à la criminalité et contribuent très peu à prévenir la victimisation ou à réparer les torts causés à la collectivité. L'incarcération d'une personne ne devrait pas être perçue comme le signe qu'une politique de répression est efficace, mais plutôt comme l'échec d'implanter efficacement des mesures plus significatives et plus inclusives. »

Le fait que certains politiciens semblent s'entêter à faire fi de la recherche fondée sur des données probantes a incité l'ACJP à examiner ses propres positions des 30 dernières années afin d'établir si ses recherches et ses analyses étaient demeurées constantes au fil des ans. Nous avons constaté que nos vues sont demeurées inchangées sur nombre de questions, telles la justice des mineurs, les peines d'emprisonnement avec sursis, la libération conditionnelle et ce, même si la composition de nos comités a changé au fil des ans, alors que de nouveaux membres s'y greffaient. Il nous a semblé pertinent de relever certains enjeux sur lesquels nous nous étions penchés et de vous faire part de notre réflexion dans le cadre d'une série de documents dans lesquels seront présentés les arguments fondamentaux de nos prises de position sur divers sujets. Nous sommes heureux d'annoncer que ces documents seront publiés sous peu comme énoncés de position de l'ACJP. Ils seront également affichés sur notre site Web.

Pour conclure, l'ACJP aimerait profiter de cette occasion pour souhaiter à ses membres de passer la période des Fêtes en toute sécurité et d'en profiter pour se reposer. Nous vous offrons nos meilleurs vœux pour 2011et vous encourageons à vous impliquer dans les activités de l'Association, telle l'élection prochaine de certains membres de notre conseil d'administration, sans oublier le 33e Congrès canadien de justice pénale qui se tiendra à Québec du 26 au 29 octobre 2011, en collaboration avec la Société de criminologie du Québec.

Santé et bonheur à tous pour 2011!

Claire Delisle

Adjointe administrative principale

Unpacking "Public Safety"

By Craig Jones, Ph.D.

What is "public safety" and how has it come to feature in our language and political discourse? Such terms seldom come from nowhere: indeed they can usually be traced to an original address in time and space. The notion of "public safety" is very old, of course, but its modern revival lies in the French Revolution.

The Committee of Public Safety (1793-4) was the inspiration of Jean-Paul Marat who conceived the need for "enforcing in the name of the people, but with more accuracy than the people could have, (Soboul, 56) the necessary repression" to carry the revolution past the obstacles thrown up by the Convention, the Constituent Assembly and the numerous factions that characterized revolutionary France. Under war conditions and with national survival seemingly at stake, the Committee of Public Safety, headed by Maximilien Robespierre, centralized denunciations and trials and was responsible for thousands of executions by guillotine in the "Reign of Terror." The condemned were executed under the pretext of being a supporter of monarchy or opposing the Revolution. Eventually, of course, Robespierre died by guillotine: condemned to death by the Committee of Public Safety.

George Orwell observed about political language that "political writing in our time consists almost entirely of prefabricated phrases bolted together like the pieces of a child's meccano set. It is the unavoidable result of self-censorship. To write in plain vigorous language one has to think fearlessly, and if one thinks fearlessly one cannot be politically orthodox."

Orwell was writing in the context of the Cold War and against the apologists of Soviet terror. Orwell reminds us that language frames — and therefore limits – how we form thoughts. Language circumscribes our thinking and our ability to reason. To the extent that we fall into the habit of uncritically repeating "prefabricated phrases" — like "public safety" or "tough on crime" — we neutralize our powers of critical reflection. Doing so, however, is never neutral in its effects: The neutralization of one critical perspective is usually the empowerment of another. That's why powerful people, interest groups and/or institutions devote so much intellectual horsepower, and focus group expertise, to massaging the language which mediates our relationship with them.

So we adopt the habit of talking about "public safety" rather than "social harm" because "social harm" might provoke questions, for example, about how corporations harm communities or how governments enact policies for short-term electoral benefit that have clear long term harmful consequences. "Public safety", on the other hand, concentrates our mind on standardized images of dangerous persons or groups.

Today "public safety" is what we might call a "Hurrah Word." Who can be opposed to it? Who can be critical of it? Aren't we all part of the public? Don't we all want safety? How can one call "public safety" — or any aspect thereof — into question?

That, of course, is precisely the idea, as Orwell would have been the first to point out. The term "public safety" is intended to anaesthetise the critical instinct, where it exists, and induce passivity, indifference and compliance where it does not.

The problem for citizens is that public safety is an outcome of other factors — not a thing in itself but a by-product of good public policy which is undertaken despite political opposition, on the basis of the best evidence available. The enduring challenge for our political leaders is that good public policy too often conflicts with good politics — and in such conflicts good politics trumps good policy.

References:

George Orwell, "The Prevention of Literature," Polemic 2 (January 1946).

Albert Soboul, "Some Problems of the Revolutionary State, 1789-1796," Past and Present 65 (Nov 1974), p. 56.

La sécurité publique mise à nu

Par Craig Jones, Ph.D.

Qu'entend-on par *sécurité publique* et comment cette notion en est-elle venue à se propager dans notre langage et notre discours politique? Il est rare qu'une terminologie du genre naisse spontanément : en effet, on peut habituellement trouver ses origines dans le temps et dans l'espace. La notion de *sécurité publique* a ses origines très loin dans le temps, certes, mais son emploi moderne remonte à la Révolution française.

Le Comité de sécurité publique (1793-1794) est né d'une idée de Jean-Paul Marat pour qui il fallait « [traduction] *imposer les mesures répressives nécessaires au nom du peuple, mais d'une façon plus efficace qu'il ne l'aurait fait lui-même* » (Soboul, 56), dans le but de permettre à la Révolution de surmonter les obstacles posés par la Convention, assemblée constituante, et les nombreuses factions caractéristiques de la France de cette époque. Sous des conditions de guerre, alors que la survie de la nation semblait menacée, le Comité de sécurité publique, dirigé par Maximilien Robespierre, a centralisé les dénonciations et les procès, et a été responsable de milliers de décapitations par la guillotine au cours de la Grande Terreur. Les condamnés étaient exécutés sous prétexte qu'ils avaient appuyé la monarchie ou s'étaient opposés à la Révolution. Robespierre fut finalement lui-même guillotiné après avoir été condamné à mort par le Comité de sécurité publique.

Parlant du langage politique, George Orwell faisait remarquer que « [traduction] *les écrits politiques de notre époque consistent presque exclusivement de formules préconçues, boulonnées les unes aux autres, tel un jeu de Meccano pour enfants. Elles sont le résultat inévitable d'une autocensure. Pour être en mesure d'écrire dans une langue simple et vigoureuse, on doit pouvoir réfléchir librement, et si on réfléchit librement, on ne peut pas faire preuve d'orthodoxie sur le plan politique.* »

Orwell tenait ces propos dans le contexte de la guerre froide et en réaction aux apologistes de la terreur soviétique. Orwell nous rappelle que le langage encadre et du même coup limite notre façon de formuler des

idées. Le langage restreint notre capacité de réfléchir et de raisonner. Si nous prenons la mauvaise habitude de répéter tout bêtement des formules préconçues, comme *sécurité publique* ou *adopter la ligne dure*, nous neutralisons notre capacité de raisonner de manière critique. Mais ce geste n'est toutefois jamais sans incidences : le fait qu'on perde son sens critique a généralement pour effet de donner plus de pouvoir à l'autre. C'est ce qui explique que les gens puissants, les groupes d'intérêts ou les institutions consacrent une si grande part de leurs énergies intellectuelles et de l'expertise de groupes de consultation à façonner le langage qui régit nos interactions avec eux.

Ainsi, nous prenons l'habitude de parler de *sécurité publique* plutôt que de *préjudice social* parce que *préjudice social* pourrait, par exemple, soulever des questions sur le fait que des entreprises nuisent à certaines collectivités ou sur le fait que les gouvernements adoptent des politiques à des fins électoralistes à court terme, des politiques qui auront des répercussions négatives manifestes à long terme. Par contre, la notion de *sécurité publique* a pour effet de centrer notre attention sur des images stéréotypées de personnes ou de groupes dangereux.

On pourrait dire que *sécurité publique* constitue aujourd'hui une *expression gagnante*. Qui pourrait s'y opposer? Qui pourrait la critiquer? Ne faisons-nous pas tous partie du public? Ne voulons-nous pas tous vivre en sécurité? Qui donc pourrait remettre en question la notion de *sécurité publique* ou une partie quelconque de celle-ci?

C'est précisément là l'objectif visé, tel qu'Orwell aurait été le premier à le souligner. La notion de *sécurité publique* vise à anesthésier l'instinct critique, là où il existe, et à induire la passivité, l'indifférence et la conformité, là où il fait défaut.

Le problème qui se pose pour le citoyen est que la *sécurité publique* résulte d'autres facteurs; elle n'existe pas en soi et est plutôt un sous-produit de politiques publiques efficaces mises en place en dépit d'une opposition politique et fondées sur les meilleures données probantes disponibles. Un obstacle se dresse constamment devant nos dirigeants politiques du fait que, trop souvent, les bonnes politiques publiques vont à l'encontre de leurs aspirations politiques et, le cas échéant, les aspirations politiques prennent le dessus.

Références :

George Orwell, "The Prevention of Literature," Polemic 2 (January 1946).

Albert Soboul, "Some Problems of the Revolutionary State, 1789-1796," Past and Present 65, (nov. 1974), p. 56.

Supporting the Successful Implementation of the National Crime Prevention Strategy

Introduction

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), introduced in 1998, is administered by Public Safety Canada's National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC). Managed in collaboration with the provinces and territories, the National Crime Prevention Strategy provides a policy framework for implementing crime prevention interventions in Canada.

The NCPC's mission is to *"provide national leadership on effective and cost-efficient ways to both prevent and reduce crime by addressing known risk factors in high-risk populations and places."*[1] To achieve its mission, the NCPC develops policies; gathers and disseminates knowledge to Canadian communities; and, in cooperation with the provinces and territories, manages funding programs that support community crime prevention projects through time-limited grants and contributions.

In its 2008 budget, the Government of Canada provided $30 million in ongoing funding for crime prevention, effectively doubling the Strategy's permanent funding base to $63 million per year. This reflects the government's commitment to effective prevention as a component of public policy in responding to crime.

Preventing crime among vulnerable groups

The NCPS is based on the premise that well-designed interventions can have a positive influence on behaviours; crimes can be reduced or prevented by addressing risk factors that can lead to offending. Successful interventions have been shown to reduce not only victimization, but also the social and economic costs that result from criminal activities and the costs related to processing cases in the criminal justice system.

This overview addresses the following key elements of the Strategy:

- expanding the knowledge base of risk factors associated with the likelihood that individuals will engage in criminal activity;
- identifying individuals at different stages of development who exhibit or are exposed to these risk factors; and

- building on the body of knowledge on effective interventions for addressing these risk factors.

Targeting criminogenic risk factors

Criminogenic risk factors refer to characteristics that increase the likelihood of an individual committing a crime. Such risk factors can apply to individuals and groups, as well as social environments such as schools and communities.

Social science literature generally groups key risk factors under five domains:[2]

- ***Individual-related factors:*** hyperactivity, impulsiveness, sensation-seeking behaviours, alienation, rebelliousness, early aggressiveness, early use of substances and early onset of deviant, delinquent behaviour.
- ***Family-related factors:*** parent or family member involved in crime, addictive substance use, family disputes or violence, little parental involvement, poor discipline.
- ***Peer-related factors:*** deviant or criminalized friends, friends who are gang members, little social commitment.
- ***School-related factors:*** poor school performance, low attachment to school, truancy, dropping out of school, exclusion or suspension from school.
- ***Community-related factors:*** availability of firearms or drugs, social disorganization, weak or poor social networks.

An individual who presents these risk factors will not necessarily engage in criminal activity, particularly when protective factors increase the resilience of these persons. However, research indicates that the presence of certain risk factors increases the likelihood of committing a crime and being arrested.[3] Such research includes longitudinal studies (following people in the same age group over an extended time) conducted in various countries; retrospective studies of factors that led to a lifelong history of criminal conduct by adult offenders; and evaluation studies of the positive impacts of various preventive interventions in reduced offending.

Risk factors have a cumulative effect: the more risk factors an individual is subject to, the greater the likelihood that that person will commit a crime or violent act.[4] For example, a study suggests that a 10-year-old child who presents six or more risk factors is 10 times more likely to become violent by the age of 18 than is a child who is exposed to just one risk factor.[5]

Duration of exposure is also cumulative: for a person who committed a first offence early in life, and more offences during adolescence, the longer that person was exposed to risk factors, the higher the likelihood of later offending. There is also evidence that the tendency to commit crime is higher among those who have committed a first offence earlier in life and who have committed a number of them during adolescence (Carrington, 2008). Furthermore, chronic offenders have been shown to not only present multiple risk factors but also to lack protective factors such as attachment to the family, school or the community.

For these reasons, it is important to intervene as early as possible to thwart the development of a crime-oriented path. Accordingly, the NCPS focuses on interventions that have a high chance of reducing the impact of those risk factors that are amenable to change.

Focusing on persons most at risk of offending

In Canada as in many other Western countries, crimes are not randomly distributed among the population or across geographical areas. Rather, a disproportionate share is committed by a small group of offenders. In fact, 16% of offenders commit at least 60% of the crimes reported to police.[6] These offenders tend to share characteristics such as early onset of delinquency and an accumulation of risk factors.

The probability of committing crimes differs according to gender. Males account for more than 80% of all offenders arrested, although the proportion of females charged with an offence has risen gradually in recent years.

Crime also differs by age, with the propensity to offend much higher among the youngest segments of the population with criminal liability in Canada (the minimum age is 12 years).[7] The 12–24 age group accounts for nearly half of all offenders (20% for those aged 12–17 years and 24% for those aged 18–24 years), even though they represent only 18% of the total population.

In terms of geography, studies show that offences reported to police departments tend to be concentrated in certain hot spots, which vary by city, and that this concentration varies by age group.[8] Offences committed by youth, for example, tend to take place closer to schools than city centres.[9]

Although the availability of data is limited, there is evidence that Aboriginal people are at higher risk of being arrested and incarcerated than other segments of the population. Among Aboriginal people, the number of victims of acts of violence is significantly higher, as is the crime rate in the territories compared with the provinces. Consequently, Aboriginal people, who account for only 3% of the Canadian population, represent upwards of 50% of the inmates in some provincial institutions, and approximately 19% of inmates under federal jurisdiction. On reserves, crime rates among adults are six times higher, and among youth, three times higher, than elsewhere in the country.[10]

Based on these patterns, the NCPS focuses on the following priority groups, with an additional, particular emphasis on Aboriginal people:

- children aged 6–11 years, to prevent their initiation to criminal activity from the point at which there are early signs of anti-social behaviour;
- young people aged 12–17, to reduce the pressures brought about by known risk factors among those who are the most predisposed to criminal activity, including those who have been in trouble with the law;
- young adults aged 18–24, particularly those who have a history of offending;
- offenders who have completed their sentence and have been released into the community, to prevent or reduce recidivism.

Supporting evidence-based interventions

Since the 1980s, extensive studies have assessed the impact of crime prevention programs resulting in a substantial pool of knowledge about the most effective approaches. Various government agencies around the world, along with universities and research institutes, continually gather and evaluate these programs and promote those that have proven to be successful.[11]

The NCPC recognizes some crime prevention practices as model programs, based on rigorous evaluation studies and positive results in various communities and environments.

It defines promising programs as those based on components and attributes of model programs that rely on knowledge of risk factors, but whose evaluations have not clearly determined their effectiveness.

Proven programs can attribute their success to:

- carefully targeting clients who are most likely to benefit from intervention;
- implementing tested approaches as faithfully as possible; and
- monitoring the implementation and evaluating program impacts.

Yet many programs that succeed in other countries are little-known or under-used in Canada, and few have been tested here. Consequently, the NCPS focuses on gathering and disseminating practical knowledge about such programs, and the NCPC funds their implementation.[12]

Because it recognizes the dynamic and progressive nature of the knowledge surrounding crime prevention, the NCPC also funds *innovative* projects—taking into account local situations and the characteristics of their crime-related issues. This is especially true for prevention programs for Aboriginal communities.

This approach reflects the normal program development cycle in which the gradual and systematic amassing of knowledge about program effectiveness and operating mechanisms leads to innovations that evolve into promising programs and, eventually, into model programs.

Working for communities and practitioners

To achieve the Strategy's ultimate goal of reducing offending, the NCPC undertakes two key streams of activities:[13]

- community funding[14] to support projects that deliver social crime prevention measures[15] aimed at those most at risk of offending;
- and building and sharing practical knowledge of successful crime prevention measures, and promoting their use by stakeholders.

In its capacity as a *resource centre*, the NCPC makes available its extensive knowledge base to communities and organizations. It provides evaluation summaries and research reports on risk factors and related issues, as well as tools and guides on best practices. It also facilitates access to resources such as researchers, non-governmental organizations and practitioner networks. A large part of the information is available via the NCPC website at www.publicsafety.gc.ca/NCPC, including information about contacts at the NCPC who have links to a wide network of experts in the field.

As a *centre of expertise* on crime prevention programs, the NCPC assists organizations whose project proposals have been accepted in the initial stage of the request for letters of interest by ensuring that their proposals meet the terms and conditions of the funding requirements. Internal evaluation analysts further refine accepted proposals and the logic model that links their proposed activities to the desired outcomes, and develop and implement monitoring and process evaluation tools.

Once a proposed project is selected to implement a model or promising crime prevention program, stakeholder training is offered to the recipient

organization by the specialists who designed the intervention. From the early stages of a project's development through to its successful completion NCPC program officers provide support to the organization and contribute to the continued enhancement of programs and policies.

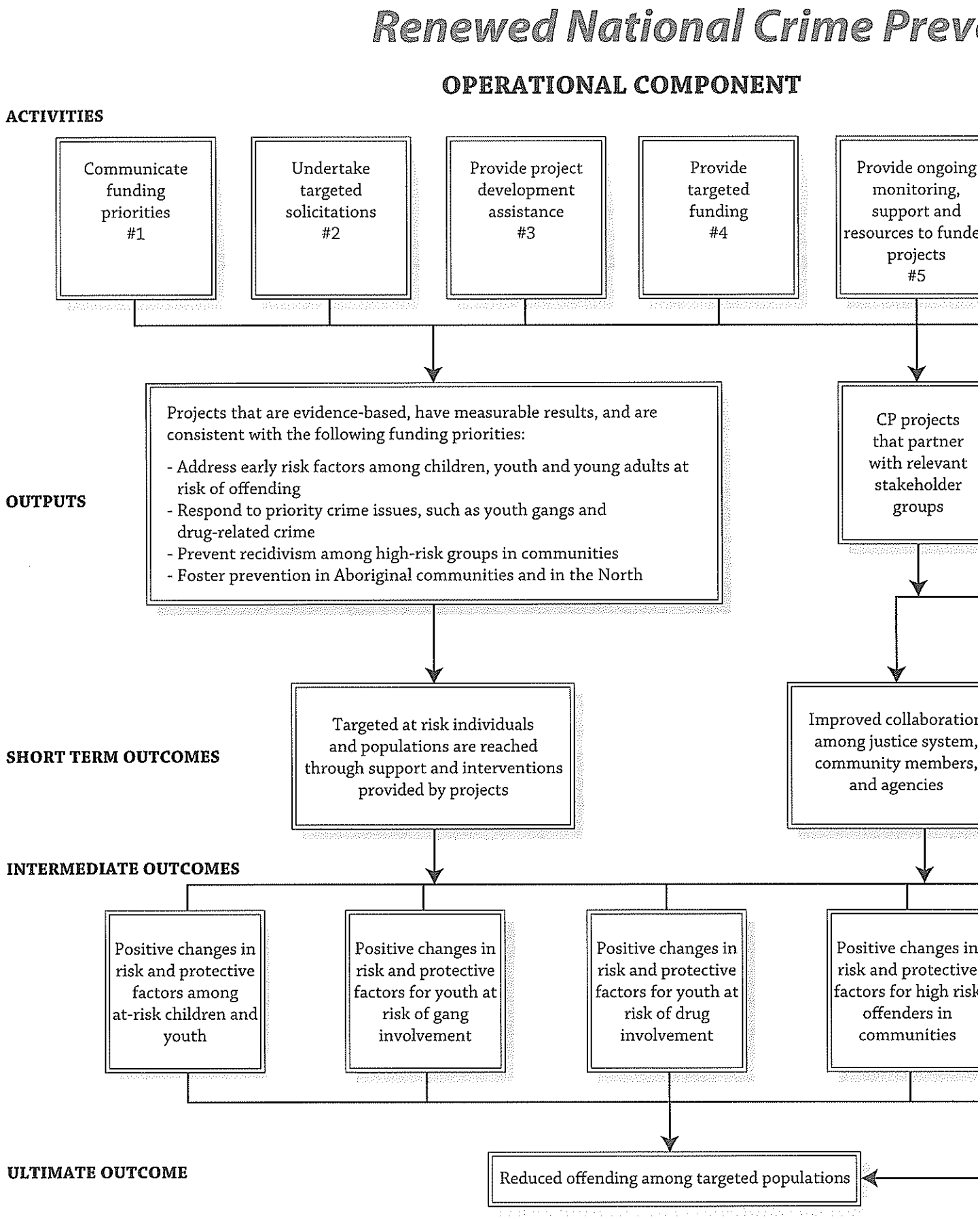
Taking into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of a 2006 report by a group of independent experts on funding programs,[16] and feedback from organizations in the field, the NCPC takes all necessary measures, within its scope, to expedite the funding application process and to simplify accountability processes and requirements, while maintaining the high level of rigour expected for the sound management of public funds.

To summarize, the NCPC provides the following tools to practitioners and the public:

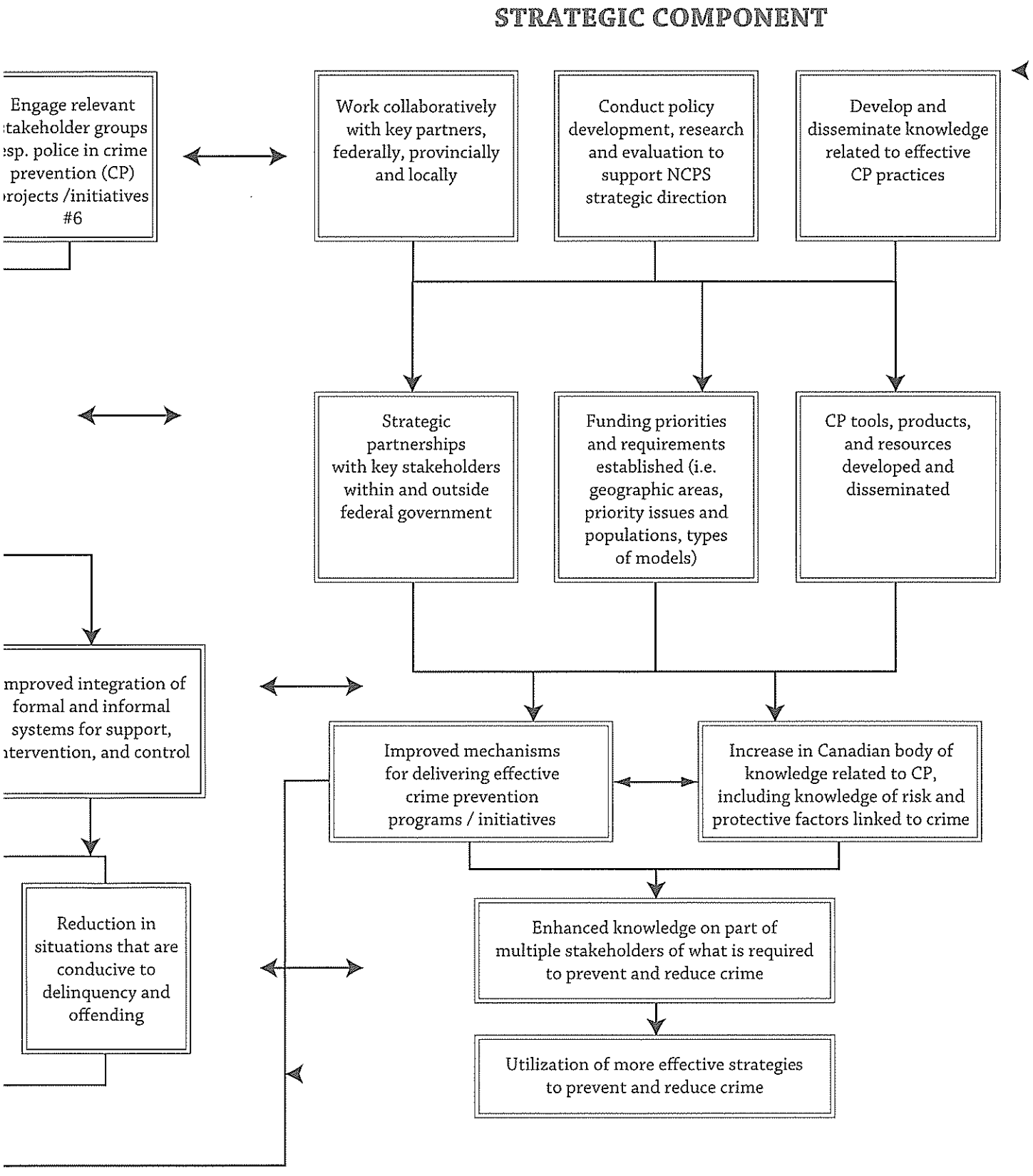
- studies on topics such as risk factors and changes in the population at risk;
- support for carrying out rigorous evaluation studies of the impacts of funded projects;
- knowledge-sharing mechanisms such as seminars, workshops and training sessions, plus information posted on the NCPC website;
- support for establishing communities of practice around particular models or populations; and
- dedicated professionals in six regional offices throughout Canada who keep abreast of current affairs in the field, maintain close contact with provincial/territorial representatives, and carry out the NCPC's core policies and funding practices.

Through the NCPS, the NCPC is committed to developing, disseminating and promoting the use of sound information on best practices in crime prevention for the benefit of practitioners so that, based on the best knowledge available, their interventions on the ground have a greater likelihood of effectively preventing crime among groups at greatest risk of criminal behaviour.

APPENDIX 1: National Crime Prevention Strategy – Logic Model


Renewed National Crime Prev
OPERATIONAL COMPONENT
ACTIVITIES
Communicate funding priorities #1
Undertake targeted solicitations #2
Provide project development assistance #3
Provide targeted funding #4
Provide ongoing monitoring, support and resources to funde projects #5
OUTPUTS
Projects that are evidence-based, have measurable results, and are consistent with the following funding priorities:
- Address early risk factors among children, youth and young adults at risk of offending
- Respond to priority crime issues, such as youth gangs and drug-related crime
- Prevent recidivism among high-risk groups in communities
- Foster prevention in Aboriginal communities and in the North
CP projects that partner with relevant stakeholder groups
SHORT TERM OUTCOMES
Targeted at risk individuals and populations are reached through support and interventions provided by projects
Improved collaboratio among justice system, community members, and agencies
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES
Positive changes in risk and protective factors among at-risk children and youth
Positive changes in risk and protective factors for youth at risk of gang involvement
Positive changes in risk and protective factors for youth at risk of drug involvement
Positive changes in risk and protective factors for high risk offenders in communities
ULTIMATE OUTCOME
Reduced offending among targeted populations

ion Strategy – September 2008


STRATEGIC COMPONENT
Engage relevant stakeholder groups esp. police in crime prevention (CP) projects /initiatives #6
Work collaboratively with key partners, federally, provincially and locally
Conduct policy development, research and evaluation to support NCPS strategic direction
Develop and disseminate knowledge related to effective CP practices
Strategic partnerships with key stakeholders within and outside federal government
Funding priorities and requirements established (i.e. geographic areas, priority issues and populations, types of models)
CP tools, products, and resources developed and disseminated
mproved integration of formal and informal systems for support, ıtervention, and control
Improved mechanisms for delivering effective crime prevention programs / initiatives
Increase in Canadian body of knowledge related to CP, including knowledge of risk and protective factors linked to crime
Reduction in situations that are conducive to delinquency and offending
Enhanced knowledge on part of multiple stakeholders of what is required to prevent and reduce crime
Utilization of more effective strategies to prevent and reduce crime

End Notes

[1] — Canada. Public Safety Canada. National Prevention Crime Centre. 2007. *A Blueprint for Effective Crime Prevention.* Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

[2] — Hawkins, J.D., R. F. Catalano, and M. D. Arthur. 2002. "Promoting science based prevention in communities". *Addictive Behaviors*, 27(66): 951-976.; Herrenkohl, T.L. et al. 2000. "Developmental risk factors for youth violence". *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 26(3): 176–186.; Loeber, R. et al. 1998. "The development of male offending: Key findings from the first decade of the Pittsburgh Youth Study". *Studies in Crime and Crime Prevention*, 7:141-172.; Office of the U.S. Surgeon General. (n.d.). *Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General.*; Thornberry, T., D. Huizinga, and R. Loeber. 2004. "The causes and correlates studies: Findings and policy implications". *Juvenile Justice Journal*, 9(1): 3-19.; Vassallo, S. et al. 2002. *Patterns and Precursors of Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour, the First Report.* Retrieved from: www.aifs.gov.au/atp/pubs/cpv/report1.pdf

[3] — See: Lieberman, A. 2008. *The Long View of Crime.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

[4] — Loeber, R., D. Farrington, et al. 1998. "The development of male offending: Key findings from the first decade of the Pittsburgh Youth Study". *Studies in Crime and Crime Prevention*, 7:141-172.

[5] — Herrenkohl, T.L. et al. 2000. "Developmental risk factors for youth violence". *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 26(3): 176-186.

[6] — Carrington, P., A. Matarazzo and P. deSouza. 2005. *Court Careers of a Canadian Birth Cohort.* Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

[7] — The minimum age of criminal liability in Canada is 12 years of age.

[8] — Savoie, J. 2006. *Youth Self-Reported Delinquency, Toronto, 2006.* Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; Savoie, J. 2007. *Youth Self-Reported Delinquency, Toronto, 2006.* Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

[9] — Perreault, S., J. Savoie, and F. Bédard. 2008. *Neighbourhood Characteristics and the Distribution of Crime on the Island of Montréal.* Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

[10] — Canada. Statistics Canada. 2006. *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2005.* Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

[11] — Examples of government agencies include the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, DC (http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta (www.cdc.gov/); the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Washington, DC (www.samhsa.gov/); the United Kingdom's Home Office, London (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/); and the Youth Justice Board, London (www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/). Examples of institutions include the Centre for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Boulder, Colorado (www.colorado.edu/cspv/); the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra (www.aic.gov.au/); and the Child Development Institute, Toronto, Ontario (www.childdevelop.ca/).

[12] — Canada. Public Safety Canada. National Crime Prevention Centre. 2008. *Promising and Model Crime Prevention Programs.* Ottawa: Public Safety Canada; Canada. Public Safety Canada. National Crime Prevention Centre. 2008. *Crime Prevention Action Fund: Funding Guide.* Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

[13] — See Appendix 1 for NCPS' logic model.

[14] — A series of guides describing the NCPC's funding programs can be found at www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/cp/ncps-fundsindex-eng.aspx. Printed copies are available through NCPC headquarters and regional offices (1-877-302-6272).

[15] — For a glossary of common terms used in crime prevention please contact NCPC Headquarters at 1-877-302-6272.

[16] — Canada. Blue Ribbon Panel on Grant and Contribution Programs. (2006). *From Red Tape to Clear Results.* Ottawa: Treasury Board of Canada. Retrieved from: http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection?BT22-109-2007E.pdf

Pour appuyer la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime

Introduction

Établie en 1998, la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime (SNPC) est administrée par le Centre national de prévention du crime (CNPC), un organisme de Sécurité publique Canada. Gérée avec la collaboration des provinces et des territoires, la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime fournit un cadre d'orientation pour la réalisation de mesures de prévention du crime au Canada.

La mission du CNPC est de « *faire preuve de leadership à l'échelle nationale quant aux moyens efficaces de prévenir et de réduire la criminalité en s'attaquant aux facteurs de risque connus chez les populations les plus vulnérables et dans les milieux à risque élevé* »[1]. Pour réaliser sa mission, le CNPC établit des politiques, recueille et communique des connaissances utiles pour les collectivités canadiennes, et gère, en collaboration avec les provinces et territoires, des programmes de financement qui permettent d'appuyer des initiatives de prévention du crime dans les collectivités, au moyen de subventions ou de contributions accordées pour une durée limitée.

Dans son budget de 2008, le gouvernement du Canada a accordé un financement permanent de 30 millions de dollars à la prévention du crime, doublant ainsi la base de financement de la Stratégie, qui se situe maintenant à 63 millions de dollars par année. Cette mesure reflète l'engagement du gouvernement à faire de la prévention efficace une composante de la politique gouvernementale de lutte contre le crime.

Réduire la criminalité parmi les groupes vulnérables

La SNPC repose sur la prémisse que des interventions bien conçues peuvent influencer positivement les comportements en agissant sur les facteurs de risque criminogènes modifiables, et donc prévenir la commission d'infractions. L'expérience a montré que des interventions bien conçues ont permis de réduire non seulement la victimisation, mais également les coûts sociaux et économiques de la criminalité ainsi que les coûts engagés dans tout le système de justice pénale pour traiter ces cas.

Le présent aperçu traite d'éléments clés de la Stratégie, à savoir :

- mieux connaître les facteurs de risque associés à la probabilité que certaines personnes tombent dans le crime;

- repérer des personnes qui, à certaines étapes de leur développement, affichent ces facteurs de risque ou y sont exposées;
- établir une base de connaissances sur les interventions efficaces pour s'attaquer à ces facteurs de risque.

Agir sur les facteurs de risque de délinquance

Les facteurs de risque sont des caractéristiques qui augmentent la probabilité qu'une personne commette un acte criminel. Ces facteurs de risque s'appliquent généralement aux personnes, aux groupes ainsi qu'aux milieux sociaux, comme les écoles et les collectivités.

La littérature des sciences sociales regroupe, généralement, les facteurs de risque sous cinq grandes rubriques[2] :

- ***Facteurs individuels :*** hyperactivité, impulsivité, recherche de sensations fortes, aliénation, esprit de rébellion, agressivité précoce, usage prématuré de substances intoxicantes et primo-délinquance précoce;
- ***Facteurs relevant de la famille :*** parent ou membre de la fratrie criminalisé, toxicomanie, conflits ou violence au sein de la famille, investissement parental faible, discipline faible;
- ***Facteurs relevant des pairs :*** amis déviants ou délinquants ou encore membres d'un gang, attachement social faible;
- ***Facteurs tenant à l'école :*** difficultés académiques, attachement faible à l'école, absentéisme ou abandon scolaire, exclusion ou suspension scolaire;
- ***Facteurs relevant du milieu de vie :*** la disponibilité d'armes à feu ou de drogues, la désorganisation sociale, des réseaux sociaux faibles ou médiocres.

Un individu qui présente ces facteurs de risque ne deviendra pas nécessairement délinquant, et ce, tout particulièrement si des facteurs de protection sont présents qui augmentent la résilience de cette personne. Toutefois, la recherche révèle que la présence de certains facteurs de risque augmente la probabilité de délinquance et d'arrestation[3]. Les travaux de recherche effectués comprennent des études longitudinales (études qui suivent sur de longues périodes des gens nés la même année) menées dans plusieurs pays, des études rétrospectives de facteurs qui ont conduit à des vies entières de criminalité, ainsi que des études d'évaluation des impacts de diverses interventions qui ont réussi à prévenir le comportement délinquant.

Les facteurs de risque ont un effet cumulatif : plus le nombre de facteurs de risque est élevé, plus la probabilité de comportement criminel ou violent sera élevée[4]. Ainsi, un jeune de 10 ans exposé à 6 facteurs de risque ou plus encourt une probabilité de violence 10 fois plus élevée à l'âge de 18 ans qu'un jeune qui n'en présente qu'un seul[5].

La durée de l'exposition aux facteurs de risque a également un effet cumulatif : pour une personne qui a commis une première infraction tôt dans la vie et plusieurs infractions à l'adolescence, la durée de l'exposition aux facteurs de risque accroîtra d'autant la probabilité de délinquance ultérieure. Les études révèlent également que la tendance à la criminalité est plus élevée chez ceux qui ont commis une première infraction tôt dans leur vie et qui en ont commis un certain nombre pendant leur adolescence (Carrington, 2008). En outre, les récidivistes chroniques cumulent non seulement divers facteurs de risque mais présentent un déficit de facteurs de protection, comme l'attachement à la famille, à l'école ou à la collectivité.

Il est donc important d'agir le plus rapidement possible pour éviter le développement d'une trajectoire de vie orientée vers la délinquance. C'est pourquoi la SNPC soutient principalement des interventions susceptibles de réduire l'impact des divers facteurs criminogènes qui peuvent être modifiés.

Se concentrer sur ceux qui risquent le plus de tomber dans la délinquance

Au Canada et dans nombre d'autres pays occidentaux, les crimes ne sont pas répartis au hasard parmi la population ou dans l'espace géographique. Il est bien établi qu'un petit groupe de délinquants commet une part disproportionnée de toutes les infractions signalées à la police. En fait, quelque 60 % des crimes rapportés à la police sont commis par 16 % des délinquants[6]. Ces personnes tendent à avoir commencé leur « carrière criminelle » plus tôt et à cumuler un plus grand nombre de facteurs de risque.

Par ailleurs, la probabilité de commettre des infractions n'est pas la même selon le sexe. Bien que la proportion de filles mises en accusation ait augmenté progressivement au cours des dernières années, les garçons représentent encore plus de 80 % de tous les délinquants arrêtés.

De plus, la propension à la criminalité se retrouve principalement dans les segments les plus jeunes de la population qui ont l'âge de la responsabilité pénale au Canada (l'âge minimal est 12 ans)[7]. Ainsi, près de la moitié de tous les délinquants appartiennent au groupe des 12 à 24 ans (20 % sont âgés de 12 à 17 ans et 24 % sont âgés de 18 à 24 ans), alors qu'ils ne représentent que 18 % de la population totale.

En ce qui concerne la répartition géographique, les études montrent que les infractions signalées aux services de police ont tendance à se concentrer autour de certains points chauds variant selon les villes et que cette concentration diffère selon les groupes d'âge[8]. Ainsi, les jeunes ont plus tendance à commettre leurs infractions près des écoles que dans les centres-villes[9].

Malgré les limites des données disponibles, il ressort que les Autochtones risquent d'être arrêtés et incarcérés dans une plus grande proportion que les membres des autres segments de la population. En outre, le nombre de victimes d'actes de violence chez les Autochtones est nettement supérieur à celui des autres groupes de la population, et il en est de même pour le taux de criminalité dans les territoires par rapport aux provinces. Ainsi, les Autochtones, qui ne comptent pourtant que pour 3 % de la population canadienne, représentent jusqu'à 50 % des détenus dans certaines prisons provinciales et environ 19 % des détenus sous responsabilité fédérale. Dans les réserves, les taux de criminalité chez les adultes et les jeunes sont respectivement six et trois fois plus élevés qu'ailleurs au pays[10].

Tenant compte de ces données, la SNPC met l'accent sur les groupes prioritaires suivants :

- les enfants âgés de 6 à 11 ans, pour tenter de prévenir l'initiation à la délinquance dès les premières manifestations de comportements antisociaux;
- les jeunes âgés de 12 à 17 ans, pour réduire les pressions exercées par des facteurs de risque connus chez ceux qui sont les plus vulnérables, incluant ceux qui ont eu des démêlés avec la justice;
- les jeunes adultes âgés de 18 à 24 ans, notamment lorsqu'ils ont un passé délinquant;
- les ex-délinquants qui ont purgé leur peine et qui se retrouvent dans la collectivité, afin de prévenir la récidive;

Pour chacun de ces groupes la SNPC mettra un accent particulier sur la prévention chez les peuples Autochtones.

Soutenir des interventions basées sur les connaissances issues de la recherche

Depuis les années 80, de vastes études ont permis d'évaluer les effets de programmes de prévention du crime et de produire une base de connaissances sur les méthodes les plus efficaces. Divers organismes gouvernementaux à travers le monde ainsi que des universités et des instituts de recherche recueillent des données, évaluent en permanence ces programmes et mettent en valeur ceux qui se révèlent les plus réussis[11].

À la lumière des études effectuées et des résultats positifs obtenus dans diverses collectivités et divers milieux, le CNPC reconnaît certaines pratiques de prévention du crime comme étant des programmes modèles.

D'autres programmes sont considérés comme étant prometteurs; ces programmes s'inspirent des éléments et des attributs des programmes modèles, mais les évaluations en cours de ces programmes n'ont pas encore permis d'établir clairement leur efficacité.

Les succès de ces programmes tiennent notamment aux facteurs suivants :

- ils ciblent avec précision les clientèles les plus susceptibles de bénéficier de ces interventions;
- ils mettent en œuvre le plus fidèlement possible des démarches éprouvées;
- ils incluent un suivi de la mise en œuvre et une évaluation des impacts.

Toutefois, nombre de programmes qui ont donné de bons résultats à l'étranger sont méconnus ou sous-utilisés au Canada, et peu d'entre eux ont été mis à l'essai ici. C'est pourquoi la SNPC met l'accent sur l'élaboration et la diffusion de connaissances pratiques sur ces programmes et le CNPC en finance la mise en œuvre[12].

Par ailleurs, reconnaissant le caractère dynamique et évolutif des connaissances sur la prévention du crime et tenant compte de la diversité des situations locales et des problèmes de criminalité particuliers à chacune, le CNPC finance aussi des projets *novateurs* Il s'agit tout particulièrement de programmes de prévention pour les collectivités autochtones.

Cette approche suit le cycle normal d'élaboration des programmes où l'accumulation graduelle et systématique des connaissances sur l'efficacité des programmes et leurs mécanismes de fonctionnement permet des innovations qui donnent lieu à des programmes prometteurs, lesquels se transforment, à un moment donné, en programmes modèles.

Le CNPC est au service des collectivités et des praticiens

Pour atteindre l'objectif ultime de réduction de la délinquance poursuivi au moyen de la Stratégie, le CNPC met en œuvre deux démarches étroitement imbriquées[13] :

- il met à la disposition des collectivités du financement[14] pour appuyer des projets qui permettent de mettre en place des mesures sociales de prévention du crime[15] ciblant les personnes ou les groupes les plus à risque de délinquance;
- il élabore et diffuse des connaissances pratiques sur les mesures efficaces de prévention du crime et aide les intervenants à les mettre en œuvre.

Le CNPC est un *centre de ressources*, et à ce titre, il met sa base de connaissances à la disposition des collectivités et des organismes. Il fournit des sommaires d'évaluation et des rapports de recherche sur les facteurs de risque et les questions connexes, ainsi que des outils et des guides sur les pratiques exemplaires. Il facilite aussi l'accès à des ressources, comme des chercheurs, des organisations non gouvernementales et des réseaux de praticiens. L'information est en grande partie disponible sur le site Web du CNPC à www.securitepublique.gc.ca/CNPC, de même que des renseignements sur les personnes-ressources au CNPC qui ont accès à un réseau d'experts dans le domaine.

En qualité de *centre d'expertise* sur les programmes de prévention du crime, le CNPC aide les organismes dont la proposition de projet a été retenue à la première étape, soit à la présentation de la lettre d'intérêt, à préparer leur proposition de façon qu'elle satisfasse aux conditions de financement. Des analystes d'évaluation internes peaufinent les propositions acceptées ainsi que le modèle logique qui établit le lien entre les activités proposées et les résultats attendus et ils élaborent et mettent en œuvre des outils de suivi de la mise en œuvre du projet et d'évaluation des processus.

Lorsqu'un projet de mise en application d'un programme modèle ou prometteur a été retenu, les spécialistes qui ont conçu le programme en question donnent une formation aux intervenants de l'organisme bénéficiaire du financement. De l'élaboration initiale du projet jusqu'à sa conclusion, les agents de programme du CNPC fournissent une aide aux organismes et contribuent à l'amélioration constante des programmes et des politiques.

Ayant pris connaissance des conclusions et des recommandations du rapport du groupe d'experts indépendants du gouvernement sur les programmes de financement[16] de 2006, ainsi que des observations dont lui ont fait part les organismes sur le terrain, le CNPC prend toutes les mesures nécessaires dans les limites de ses attributions pour accélérer le traitement des demandes de financement et simplifier les processus et les exigences de reddition de comptes, tout en maintenant la rigueur nécessaire à la saine gestion des fonds publics.

En résumé, le CNPC met à la disposition du public et des praticiens les outils suivants :

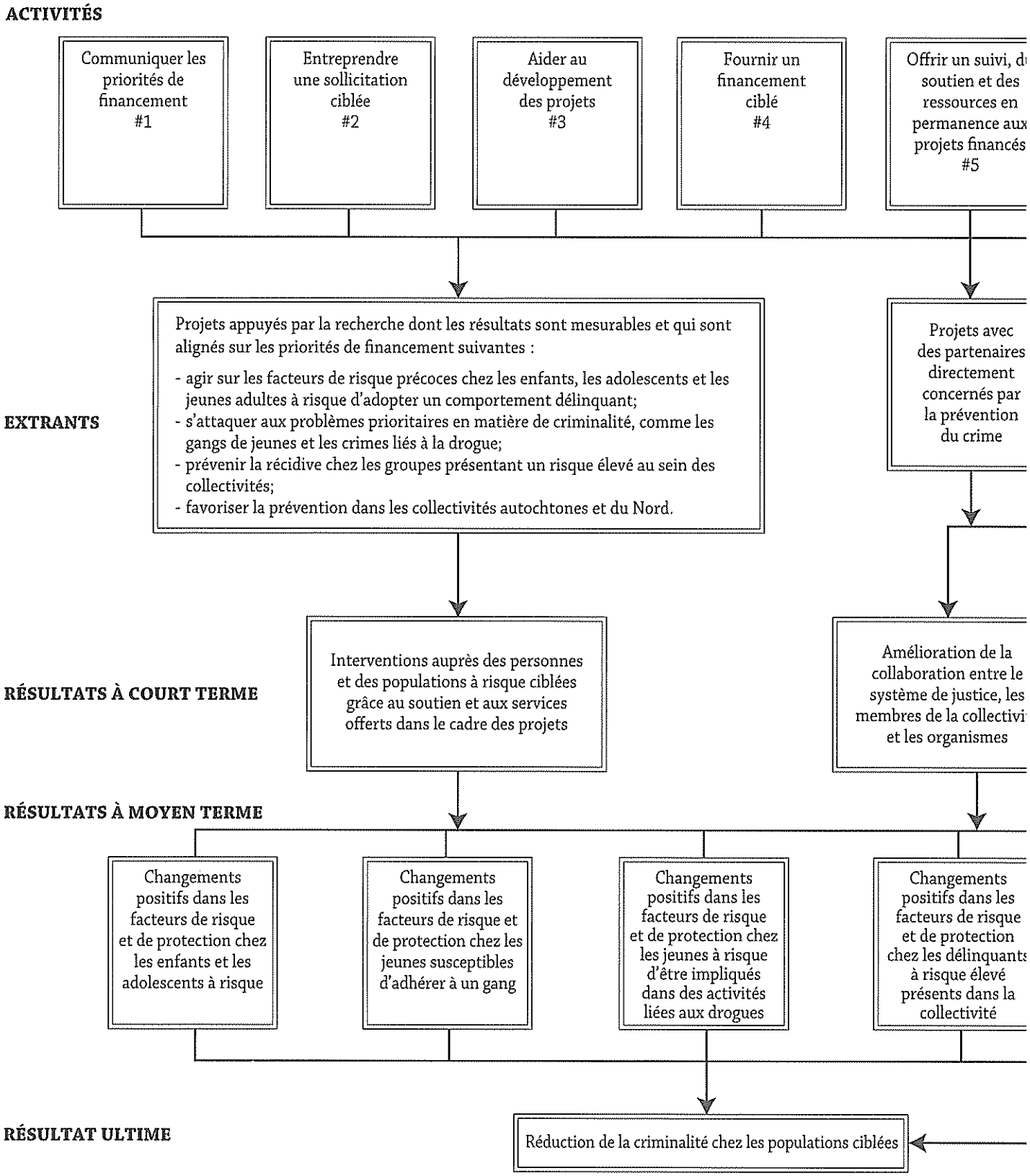
- des études pertinentes, par exemple sur les facteurs de risque et sur les évolutions de la population à risque;
- une capacité d'évaluer rigoureusement les impacts de projets financés;
- des mécanismes de diffusion des connaissances, comme des séminaires, des ateliers et des séances de formation en plus de l'information affichée dans le site Web du CNPC;
- une aide pour la création de communautés de pratique concernant des modèles précis ou des populations particulières;
- des professionnels dans les six bureaux régionaux répartis partout au Canada qui sont au fait des réalités du terrain, qui maintiennent des contacts étroits avec les représentants des provinces et territoires, et qui maîtrisent les orientations de fond de même que les pratiques de financement propres au CNPC.

En somme, par la Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime, le CNPC s'emploie activement à élaborer et à diffuser une information de qualité sur les pratiques exemplaires de prévention du crime et à en faciliter l'utilisation par les praticiens. De cette façon, les interventions menées dans les collectivités, qui reposent sur les meilleures connaissances disponibles, sont plus à même de prévenir efficacement le crime chez ceux qui risquent le plus d'adopter un comportement criminel.

ANNEXE 1 : Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime – Modèle logique

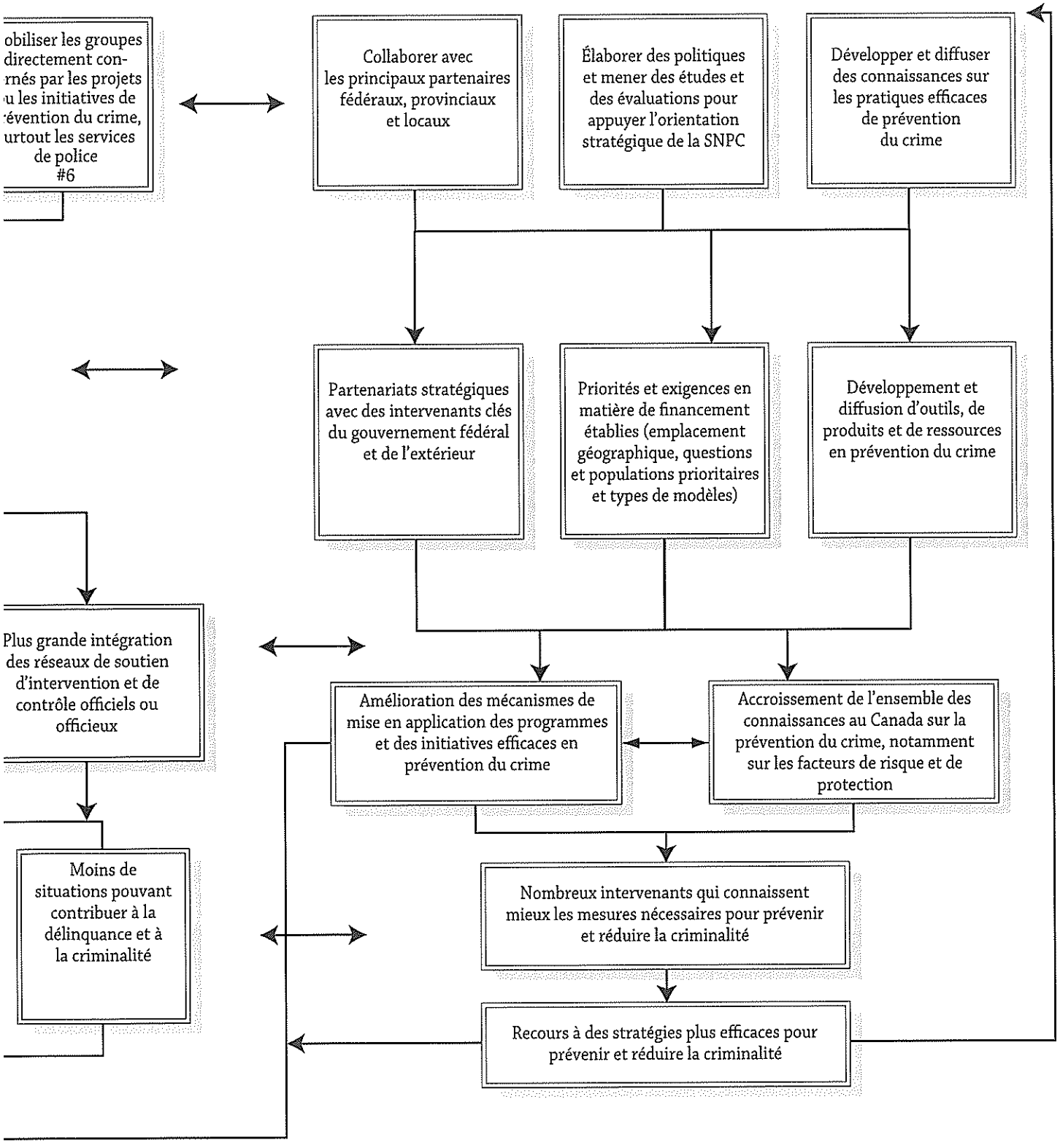
Renouvellement de la Stratégie nationale

COMPOSANTE OPÉRATIONNELLE


ACTIVITÉS
Communiquer les priorités de financement #1
Entreprendre une sollicitation ciblée #2
Aider au développement des projets #3
Fournir un financement ciblé #4
Offrir un suivi, d soutien et des ressources en permanence aux projets financés #5
EXTRANTS
Projets appuyés par la recherche dont les résultats sont mesurables et qui sont alignés sur les priorités de financement suivantes :
- agir sur les facteurs de risque précoces chez les enfants, les adolescents et les jeunes adultes à risque d'adopter un comportement délinquant;
- s'attaquer aux problèmes prioritaires en matière de criminalité, comme les gangs de jeunes et les crimes liés à la drogue;
- prévenir la récidive chez les groupes présentant un risque élevé au sein des collectivités;
- favoriser la prévention dans les collectivités autochtones et du Nord.
Projets avec des partenaires directement concernés par la prévention du crime
RÉSULTATS À COURT TERME
Interventions auprès des personnes et des populations à risque ciblées grâce au soutien et aux services offerts dans le cadre des projets
Amélioration de la collaboration entre le système de justice, les membres de la collectivi et les organismes
RÉSULTATS À MOYEN TERME
Changements positifs dans les facteurs de risque et de protection chez les enfants et les adolescents à risque
Changements positifs dans les facteurs de risque et de protection chez les jeunes susceptibles d'adhérer à un gang
Changements positifs dans les facteurs de risque et de protection chez les jeunes à risque d'être impliqués dans des activités liées aux drogues
Changements positifs dans les facteurs de risque et de protection chez les délinquants à risque élevé présents dans la collectivité
RÉSULTAT ULTIME
Réduction de la criminalité chez les populations ciblées

r la prévention du crime (Septembre 2008)

COMPOSANTE STRATÉGIQUE


obiliser les groupes directement con- rnés par les projets u les initiatives de évention du crime, urtout les services de police #6
Collaborer avec les principaux partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux et locaux
Élaborer des politiques et mener des études et des évaluations pour appuyer l'orientation stratégique de la SNPC
Développer et diffuser des connaissances sur les pratiques efficaces de prévention du crime
Partenariats stratégiques avec des intervenants clés du gouvernement fédéral et de l'extérieur
Priorités et exigences en matière de financement établies (emplacement géographique, questions et populations prioritaires et types de modèles)
Développement et diffusion d'outils, de produits et de ressources en prévention du crime
Plus grande intégration des réseaux de soutien d'intervention et de contrôle officiels ou officieux
Amélioration des mécanismes de mise en application des programmes et des initiatives efficaces en prévention du crime
Accroissement de l'ensemble des connaissances au Canada sur la prévention du crime, notamment sur les facteurs de risque et de protection
Moins de situations pouvant contribuer à la délinquance et à la criminalité
Nombreux intervenants qui connaissent mieux les mesures nécessaires pour prévenir et réduire la criminalité
Recours à des stratégies plus efficaces pour prévenir et réduire la criminalité

Notes

[1] — Canada. Sécurité publique Canada. Centre national de prévention du crime. 2007. *Plan d'action visant à diminuer efficacement la criminalité.* Ottawa : Sécurité publique Canada.

[2] — Hawkins, J.D., R.F. Catalano, et M.D. Arthur. 2002. « Promoting science based prevention in communities ». *Addictive Behaviors,* 27(66) 951-976; Herrenkohl, T.L. et al. 2000. « Developmental risk factors for youth violence ». *Journal of Adolescent Health,* 26(3) 176-186; Loeber, R. et al. 1998. « The development of male offending: Key findings from the first decade of the Pittsburgh Youth Study ». *Studies in Crime and Crime Prevention,* 7:141-172; Office of the U.S. Surgeon General. (n.d.). *Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General;* Thornberry, T., D. Huizinga, et R. Loeber. 2004. « The causes and correlates studies: Findings and policy implications ». *Juvenile Justice Journal,* 9(1) 3-19; Vassallo, S., et al. 2002. *Patterns and Precursors of Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour, the First Report.* Retrieved from: www.aifs.gov.au/atp/pubs/cpv/report1.pdf

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[11] — Par exemple, aux États-Unis, le *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,* Washington, DC (www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/); le *Center for Disease Control and Prevention,* Atlanta (www.cdc.gov/); le *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,* Washington, DC (www.samhsa.gov/); le *UK Home Office* (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/) et *Youth Justice Board,* London (www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/). Par exemple : le *Centre for the Study of Violence Prevention* à Boulder, Colorado, (www.colorado.edu/cspv/); *l'Australian Institute of Criminology* (www.aic.gov.au/), le *Child Development Institute* à Toronto, Ontario (www.childdevelop.ca/).

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[13] — Voir le modèle logique de la SNPC à l'annexe 1.

[14] — Des Guides décrivent en détail les programmes de financement du CNPC. Ils sont disponibles sur l'internet à l'adresse www.securitepublique.gc.ca/prg/cp/ncps-fundsindex-fra.aspx. Des copies sont aussi disponibles auprès des bureaux du CNPC à Ottawa et dans les régions (1-877-302-6272).

[15] — Pour obtenir une copie du lexique des principaux termes utilisés en prévention du crime contactez le bureau principal du CNPC au 1-877-302-6272.

[16] — Canada. Groupe d'experts indépendant sur les programmes de subventions et de contributions du gouvernement fédéral. 2006. *Des lourdeurs administratives à des résultats clairs : rapport du Groupe d'experts indépendant sur les programmes de subventions et de contributions du gouvernement fédéral.* Disponible à : http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection/BT22-109-2007F.pdf

Living Off the Avails of Public Safety: Enough!

By Roland LaHaye,

Professor,
Mount Royal University, Calgary, Alberta

Public safety has become the "go to" phrase when the government wants to persuade Canadians that a "tough on crime" agenda is a sound principle of governance. The myriad legislative changes spearheaded by the Conservatives has resulted in more incarceration for offenders, even when this is proven not to improve public safety. In a time of falling crime rates, it is an insult to Canadians that the powers that be should try and convince us that the most dangerous threat to our public safety is crime. There are many more issues that threaten the safety of Canadians, and that pose a greater threat than crime. If the concern is so great about public safety, then surely these other issues should be scrutinized as well.

Two recent Postmedia News reports had these troubling headlines: "CFIA [Canadian Food Inspection Agency] Audit Finds Deficiencies in Tracking Imported Foods"[1] and "Public Health Agency Not Fully Prepared for Emergency: Audit."[2] These reports decried the ill-preparedness of government and the *ad hoc* and reactive responses to the safety needs of Canadians. On June 16, the CBC ran a story on isotopes where it stated: "The shortage of medical isotopes led to a 22 per cent decrease in cardiac, bone and lung diagnostic tests, a new report shows."[3] How many Canadians would rank these threats to their safety on a lower scale than that of a declining crime rate (supposing that they were well informed of the issues)?

Criminal behaviour can threaten public safety and like all other forms of endangerment, must be addressed. To this end, it is not sufficient that as a society, we focus solely on the behaviour that endangers us, but rather, that we go to the root of the problem, or the breeding grounds that are the causative factors. To ignore the underlying reasons behind deviant behaviour does nothing but guarantee the perpetuation of such harmful acts.

Increased penalties alone for such wrongdoing will only succeed in embittering the recipient and when this occurs, then public safety is threatened. History teaches us that in a most emphatic way—no matter how offenders have been treated by the justice system (brutalization or compassion), the crime rate has not been effectively changed. Why not? Because, as long as we continue to focus on the offender and not the underlying causes of crime, things will remain the same. The government's "tough on crime" mantra, has little to do with getting tough on crime and everything to do with getting tough on the offender. If getting "tough on crime" was the real agenda, then an equal focus would be directed at correcting the social conditions that breed crime and a corresponding discourse recognizing the underlying problems of poverty, marginalization and the inequitable distribution of resources.

Feeling safe and trusting that the State has our best interests at heart is what public safety is all about. Principles to ensure that we remain safe are enshrined in our laws; and the best guarantor of equitable

and democratic values are the due process requirements that are established to deal with breaking laws. Thus, from a public safety stance, disrespect for the tenets of our Charter of Rights and Freedoms might well also be regarded as a threat to public safety—not just criminal behaviour. It is for these reasons that the means to alter the Charter have been purposefully made very difficult—a mechanism to ensure that Canadians are protected from those who would willingly abandon those principles and display a near-total disregard for people and their safety. As Thomas Jefferson once said, "The two enemies of the people are criminals and government, so let us tie the second down with the chains of the Constitution so the second will not become the legalized version of the first". As Canadians we must rise to honour and protect the virtues of this public safety enshrinement.

The "public safety" mantra is but a convoluted political strategy that is used to garner the support of an ill-informed public—and unfortunately, it's working. A recent poll commissioned by the Calgary Herald found that "the number of people who say they feel safe where they live has dropped by about six percentage points compared to a similar survey conducted in 2007."[4] Is this a coincidence or is there a correlation between this outcome and a concerted effort on the part of our national leaders to promote it? If this is in fact a political manoeuvre, what's the objective?

In a recent letter to the Prime Minister, Bishop Gary Gordon of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops spoke to the issue of public safety by suggesting that it is "...enhanced through healthy communities that support individuals and families."[5] This means tackling all issues that affect our safety, from ensuring adequate social programs, eradicating the systemic discrimination of marginalized communities, favouring social policy that promotes education and employment, to effectively regulating multi-national corporate interests that threaten our health and our environment. And, it is imperative that the justice community lead the way in educating the public on the distinction between the actual rate of crime (which has been in decline over several years) and the over-emphasis on the dangerous few that is perpetuated by a media and a government that is prone to sensational fear-mongering.

So wake up Canada! The time has come to challenge the simplistic and robotic pronouncements of our government leaders whose creative ventures are as apparent as their knowledge regarding the causes of crime. Why should we continue to tolerate a platform of increasing skepticism and fear of crime in the absence of supporting evidence? This pattern reeks of "planned deceit" and should serve to rally the ethical and moral fibers of all those who care.

Endnotes

1 Postmedia News, September 24, 2010.

2 Ibid., October 19, 2010.

3 CBC News, June 16, 2010, http://www.cbc.ca/health/story/2010/06/16/medical-isotope-shortage.html.

4 Gerson, J. "Calgarians Feel Hit by "Creeping Unsafeness", Calgary Herald, October 3, 2010.

5 "Letter to Prime Minister Stephen Harper from Bishop Gary Gordon Concerning Plans by the Government of Canada to Build New prisons", http://www.cccb.ca/site/eng/media-room/statements-a-letters/2956-letter-to-prime-minister-stephen-harper-from-bishop-gary-gordon-concerning-plans-by-the-government-of-canada-to-build-new-prisons.

Moratorium Needed on Punishment Legislation

By Justin Piché,

PhD Candidate, Carleton University

Prior to the 2006 federal election campaign, where the Conservatives, Liberals and New Democrats touted their "tough on crime" credentials in the shadow of the "summer of the gun," prison systems across Canada were already facing significant challenges.

In our provincial-territorial prisons, where we typically house those awaiting a hearing or trial and those who are serving sentences of two years minus a day, the vast majority of cells — often the size of an average household washroom — were occupied by two or more prisoners. This trend has been primarily driven by rising remand populations, which in 2006-2007 represented almost twice the number of admissions versus sentenced prisoners in provincial- territorial institutions, according to Statistics Canada.

In our federal penitentiaries, where we typically house those serving sentences of two years plus a day, the rate of double-bunking in the last decade has been as high as 11.1% in April 2001, and as low as 6.1% in July 2004. This practice continues, despite the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) Commissioner's Directive 550 (www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/plcy/ edshtm/550-cd-eng.html), which states that "[s]ingle occupancy accommodation is the most desirable and correctionally appropriate method of housing offenders."

It is widely recognized by experts, by those working in prisons, and by some politicians that Aboriginals are over- represented in our penal institutions, which have also become dumping grounds for those suffering from drug addiction and mental illness, the poor, and other marginalized groups. Many of the facilities where we house prisoners were and continue to be decrepit and dilapidated, to a point where they are places unfit for animals, let alone human beings.

The High Costs of Imprisonment

Faced with this situation, prison officials have argued that new prisons are required, not only for the reasons stated above, but also because the current facilities are not conducive to meeting their institutional programming objectives. And, while many jurisdictions are replacing or retrofitting some of their old prisons, our already overburdened penal

infrastructure is incurring additional pressure. Several recently adopted federal laws are creating an influx of new prisoners serving longer sentences, with fewer opportunities to be released into the community.

A great deal of money, resources, and political capital has been invested in expanding our reliance on imprisonment. It should be noted, however, that past and forthcoming decisions to build new prisons are not the product of an inevitable carceral future. Other choices could have been and could still be made. Following are some of the compelling issues that Canadians ought to consider as we walk on a path towards mass incarceration.

Building prisons is expensive. Figures I have obtained from prison authorities themselves, from coast to coast, show that the provinces and territories are currently in the process of establishing 22 new penal institutions, along with 16 additions to existing prisons. These facilities — which are popping up from St. John's, Newfoundland to Surrey, British Columbia, as well as from Iqaluit, Nunavut, to Windsor, Ontario — will cost over $2.8 billion to build. Using 2007-2008 figures compiled by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics as a baseline, I estimate that it will cost over $340 million per year to operate and maintain the 6,500 new prisoner beds that are being added as part of these construction projects, once they become occupied.

It should be noted that the vast majority of these new facilities were not planned as a means to cope with federal punishment legislation. In fact, officials from Ontario, Manitoba, Nunavut, and other provinces and territories have recently stated that they will not be able to accommodate a rapid surge in their prison populations.

Tip of the Iceberg

These figures are just the tip of the iceberg on what lies ahead for Canadian taxpayers should we continue down a path towards mass incarceration.

According to a recent report by the independent Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) on the impact of Bill C-25, which eliminated the two-for-one credit individuals could receive from judges for time served while awaiting trial and sentencing in institutions notorious for their poor conditions, the provinces and territories would be on the hook for an additional $5 billion to $8 billion over five years. These funds are said to be needed to build, operate, and manage the new institutions required to house prisoners serving longer sentences as a result of the new law.

The PBO report also estimated that the cost of implementing this one piece of legislation to the federal penitentiary system would be approximately $5 billion over five years. The minority Harper government, which originally estimated this portion of the cost to be $89 million, revised its figure to $2 billion. Regardless of whose figures you believe, one thing that is certainly true of the "truth in sentencing" bill is that it is very costly. This issue ought to have been part of the legislative debate prior to its passage, but the government — elected, in part, on a platform of accountability and transparency — hid these figures from Canadians until the deed was done.

Since the Liberals last tabled a budget in 2005-2006, CSC's overall budget has risen 54% to $2.46 billion for 2010-2011, and is set to increase to $3.128 billion by 2012-2013, a 95.9% increase since the Conservatives took office. CSC's budget for capital expenditures, which includes facility construction costs, has also increased by 138.4% to $329.4 million in 2010- 2011, and is set to rise to $466.9 million by 2012-2013, a 237.8% increase since 2005-2006. Where other federal government departments are trimming staff, the number of CSC full-time equivalent employees has risen by 11.9% to 16,587 since

the Conservatives took office, and is set to increase to 20,706 by 2012-2013, a 39.6% increase since 2006-2007.

What We Know

Our race to incarcerate is taking place with the knowledge that increasing our reliance on imprisonment is bad and unnecessary social policy.

- We know that studies undertaken by Statistics Canada have shown that the overall volume of crime reported to the police has been steadily declining since 1991, and that the overall severity of crime reported to the police has been declining since at least the late 1990s.
- We know that increasing the use of imprisonment has failed to enhance public safety in locations that have shifted towards a mass incarceration model. Moreover, prison expenditure has outpaced and drawn away funding from social infrastructure that provides individuals with tools to avoid a life of crime, such as post-secondary education in many of these jurisdictions, including California.
- We know that Steve Sullivan, the former Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime, recently argued that building more prisons will not address the complex and pressing needs of victims, or their families, who are left behind by the federal government's punishment agenda.
- We know that, for every dollar we spend on initiatives that prevent crime and victimization from occurring in the first place, we save seven dollars that we would need to spend on incarceration down the road. When we prevent crime, we also eliminate their costs that are most often borne by victims.
- We know that increasing our reliance on imprisonment is not an effective approach to addressing the needs that those in conflict with the law may have, and that more effective and less costly community-based alternatives are available. It should also be noted that incarceration impacts the families and loved ones of many prisoners, an issue that is often forgotten when penal policies are being debated.
- We know that imprisonment does not meet the needs of other members of our communities. You don't build communities by removing individuals from them without allowing those concerned to address the roots of social problems in their neighbourhoods.
- We know that many of our prisons are already full with prisoners who are often double- and triple-bunked in cells designed for one person. Existing institutions, along with new facilities already under way, will be unable to absorb the influx of additional prisoners serving longer sentences without further compromising Canada's 1975 commitment to the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which states: "9(1) Where sleeping accommodation is in individual cells or rooms, each prisoner shall occupy by night a cell or room by himself [or herself]."
- We know that it takes years to plan new prisons, and that, if the Conservative punishment agenda continues, the influx of more prisoners serving longer sentences in facilities will exacerbate overcrowding, putting the personal safety of both prisoners and prison staff at even further risk than at present.
- We know that Howard Sapers, the Correctional Investigator of Canada, has stated that there are already long waiting lists for programming in federal penitentiaries that prisoners may need to safely reintegrate into society. These delays occur because the organization allocates only a bare 2% of its total budget for these programs. The situation is worse at the provincial-territorial level, where often very few programs are offered to prisoners. This is not a recipe for community safety.

- We know that no jurisdiction in this country is immune from the current economic crisis, and that most are planning to make cuts to government programs to balance their books. In this context, it makes little sense to take on large expenditures such as building new multi- million-dollar prisons that require several millions more to operate and manage every year.
- We know, based on the experience of other countries, that increasing our reliance on imprisonment either leads to cuts to social programs, higher taxes, or both.

An Alternative Direction

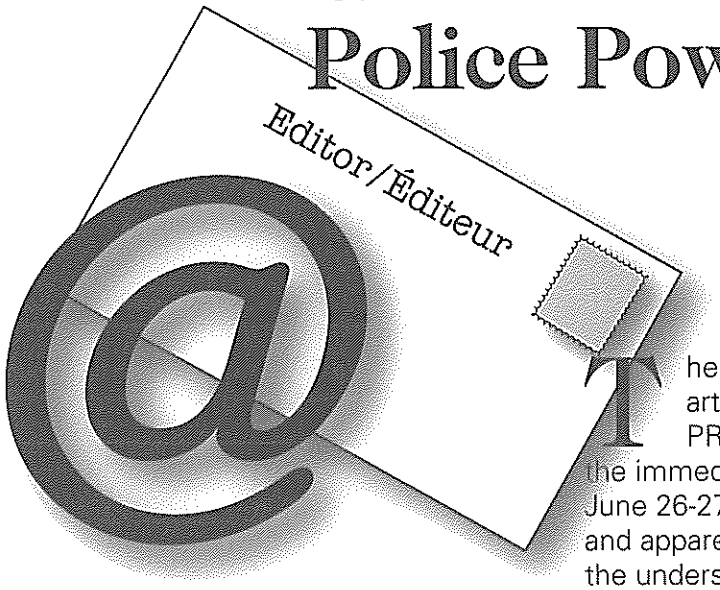
The economic and human costs flowing from the penal policy path on which we currently find ourselves are just becoming visible to the Canadian public. We need a moratorium on the federal punishment legislation in Canada that is further exacerbating the capacity crisis in our prisons, and likely with little impact on crime or safety in our communities despite the high price tag.

In the interim, we need to encourage our elected and non-elected officials at the provincial-territorial and federal levels to enhance our commitment to prevention efforts, such as education, employment, housing, and other social programs proven to reduce crime. We also need to encourage politicians to set aside their preconceptions and ideological leanings to make the robust investments required to meet the needs of all stakeholders impacted by conflicts and harms in our communities that are currently underserved by the current federal government's punishment agenda.

Constructing facilities made of concrete and steel is not an effective response to social harm. We have to stop letting politicians get away with selling punishment legislation that will result in further overcrowding as evidence of their commitment to public safety. Prison, at best, is an unimaginative after-the-fact response to crime, and does little to prevent victimization or repair communities. The incarceration of an individual should be seen not as an indicator of a well-functioning "get tough" policy framework, but rather as a failure to effectively implement more meaningful and inclusive interventions.

This article was originally printed in Volume 17(4) of Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Monitor (www.policyalternatives.ca) and more recently, in The Well, a publication of the Church Council on Justice. For information on the Canadian Punishment Legislation Moratorium campaign, visit Tracking the Politics of 'Crime' and Punishment (www.tpcp-canada.blogspot.com).

Letter to the Editor re: "Regulation 233/10: Counter-law and Special Police Powers at the G20"



The Last issue of Justice Report included my short article 'Regulation 233/10 …', originally written for PRISM magazine. The article was written during the immediate aftermath of the G20 mass detentions of June 26-27. At that time, everyone – the press, the public, and apparently Provincial Ministers – was operating under the understanding that Regulation 233-10 authorized extended police powers in a 5-metre zone outside the security fence surrounding the G20 meeting site.

Immediately following the summit, the story began to change. Officials offered a series of clarifications regarding the scope of Regulation 233/10. For instance, they have noted that it actually applied only to a space inside the security fence. The only person to be formally charged under the Public Works Protection Act had his charges disappear in the wake of the event.

One interpretation of the situation would be that my application of Ericson's theory of counter-law to explain the use of the Public Works Protection Act to circumvent the legal safeguards that usually limit the powers of police engaged in public order operations was simply premature in this case.

On the other hand, it is worth noting that many people were stopped and searched under the Act. At the time when it mattered the most – that is, when people were coming into contact with the police during the summit – the public was led to believe that the police were in possession of new and expanded powers. This was a functional confusion, and it certainly played to the interests of the police. The secrecy surrounding the hurried passing of Regulation 233/10, the complete lack of any meaningful efforts to explain the implications of the expanded law in

a timely fashion, and the cryptic comments and misinformation provided by politicians and officials at the time: all of these things added up to create a disconnect between the actually-existing legal framework governing policing practices and the events that took place on the ground in Toronto during the G20. By way of example, consider the remarks of Toronto Police Chief Bill Blair after the summit had ended and various officials had weighed in with clarifications about the scope of the law:

> Asked Tuesday if there actually was a five-metre rule given the ministry's clarification, Toronto Police Chief Bill Blair smiled and said, "No, but I was trying to keep the criminals out."[1]

Can we still understand this as an example of counter-law (whereby laws are drafted or reinterpreted with the goal of circumventing barriers to preventative action in the name of preempting imagined threats)?[2] I think so. The misinterpretation of Regulation 233/10 added another tool to the ISU's[3] policing arsenal. People reported being stopped, searched, and asked to identify themselves under the Act – not just near the security fence, but all around the city. It was certainly experienced by these people as a form of regulation and governance, and both the general confusion and the specific misapplications of the Act furthered the disruptive, preemptive, and control ends of the police. It doesn't matter that the whole affair did not result in charges (under the Public Works Protection Act) after the dust settled. Indeed, counter-law is about preempting 'threats' and 'governing through uncertainty', and management and control, as opposed to justice, are the ultimate objectives.

Clarity – on this matter, and indeed on most matters concerning the planning, coordination, and practice of security in relation to the G20 – is still sorely lacking. My attempts to use the Access to Information and Municipal Freedom of Information and Privacy Protection Acts to obtain further information about G20 detention practices have been complicated by the tendency of the various members of the Integrated Security Unit to pass the proverbial buck amongst themselves, and by the apparent convenient lack of any coordinated ISU accountability structure. Not for the first time, I have observed that the last aspects of security practices to be integrated or coordinated are those concerned with ensuring democratic accountability and the public's right to know.

Mike Larsen

PhD Candidate (Sociology)
York University
Researcher, York Centre for International and Security Studies

1 The Canadian Press, "Police admit no five-metre rule existed on security fence law", The Globe and Mail, June 29 2010, http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/toronto/police-admit-deliberately-misleading-public-on-expanded-security-fence-law/article1622864/.
2 See Richard V. Ericson, Crime in an Insecure World (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007), 25-26.
3 Integrated Security Unit.

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May 29 to June 1, 2011 / du 29 mai au 1er juin 2011

DEUXIÈME COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL SUR LA VIOLENCE ENVERS LES FEMMES/SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

CRI-VIFF (the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Family Violence and Violence Against Women) and its *Women, Violence and Vulnerable Situations* research team are pleased to invite you to the Second International Conference on Violence Against Women. *Violence Against Women: Complex Realities and New Issues in a Changing World* will bring together researchers, practitioners, political decision makers, and students from around the world to share knowledge and practices and debate current issues in the field.

Le centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF) et son équipe de recherche *Femmes, violences et contextes de vulnérabilité* sont heureux de vous inviter à leur deuxième colloque international sur la violence envers les femmes. Intitulé *Violence envers les femmes : réalités complexes et nouveaux enjeux dans un monde en transformation,* ce colloque convie les chercheurs-es, intervenants-es, décideurs-es politiques et étudiants-es de partout dans le monde à faire le point sur les connaissances et pratiques en matière de violences envers les femmes, et sur les enjeux actuels concernant cette problématique.

Theme / thème: "Violence Against Women: Complex Realities and New Issues in a Changing World"
"Violence envers les femmes : réalités complexes et nouveaux enjeux dans un monde en transformation"
Place / endroit: Montréal, Québec
Information / renseignements: www.conferenceviolence.com

June 29 to July 1, 2011 / du 29 juin au 1 juillet 2011

THE YORK DEVIANCY CONFERENCE

From 29th June 2011 until 1st July 2011 the University of York will host a new National Deviancy Conference entitled '*Critical Perspectives on Crime, Deviance, Disorder and Social Harm*'. The conference is intended to provide critical criminologists working across diverse disciplinary affiliations with the opportunity to come together and exchange ideas about crime, deviance and the future of studies that seek to engage with some of the greatest challenges.
Theme / thème : "Critical Perspectives on Crime, Deviance, Disorder and Social Harm"
Place / endroit : University of York, UK.
Information / renseignements: http://www.york.ac.uk/sociology/about/news-and-events/department/deviancy-conference/

July 4 to July 8, 2011 / du 4 au 8 juillet 2011

38th NATIONAL CRIME LAW PROGRAM: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, ETHICS AND THE CHARTER

The National Criminal Law Program is Canada's largest criminal law conference. Presented annually since 1974, the Program attracts over 600 practitioners, judges and others in criminal and criminal/regulatory law. The faculty is comprised of Canada's finest defence lawyers, Crown prosecutors and the judiciary, giving attendees a unique opportunity to benefit from the skills and knowledge of this premiere teaching team. Two volumes of printed material, written specifically for the Program, provide delegates with the most comprehensive, up-to-date criminal law resource materials available today. Receptions on Monday and Tuesday, and informal gatherings Thursday offer organized opportunities to socialize, forge new friendships and reconnect with colleagues from across the country. Don't miss this extraordinary must attend CLE and networking event. Register early. **Enrolment is limited.**
Theme / thème: Criminal Procedure, Ethics and the Charter
Place / Endroit: Québec City
Information / renseignements: http://www.flsc.ca/en/pdf/NCLP2011_Preliminary_Brochure.pdf

October 26 to 29, 2011 / du 26 au 29 octobre 2011

2011 PAN-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF THE SOCIÉTÉ DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUÉBEC AND THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

To underscore fifty years of criminological development, the Société de criminologie du Québec and the Canadian Criminal Justice Association have chosen to form a cooperative venture in order to make this a pan-Canadian collaborative congress that is also open to the international community. In this context, the Société de criminologie du Québec will celebrate its 50 years of existence. The site chosen for the Congress as well as the historical context surrounding it will make this a memorable event to which you are invited to participate to present your research findings, your intervention strategies, your initiatives towards offenders, young and adult, towards victims, and in the field of application and elaboration of criminal justice policy, as well as in the area of crime prevention.
Theme / thème: 50 Years of Criminology: Breaking Down Barriers for Better Success in Changing Times
Place / Endroit: Québec City
Information / renseignements: www.societecrimino.qc.ca or www.ccja-acjp.ca

Canadian Criminal Justice Association

Association canadienne de justice pénale